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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 115



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN REBELS SEIZE POWER STATION NEAR KABUL

OW290749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--After the seizure of an electric power station at Sorobi, east of Kabul by Afghan insurgents and defected government troops, parts of Kabul were plunged into darkness last Monday and Tuesday, reports AP quoting a dispatch from Afghanistan.

An estimated 340 soldiers, making up most of the army garrison at Sorobi, crossed over to the Moslem guerrillas with their weapons. An earlier Kabul report said Soviet troops had been rushed to Sorobi last week because of trouble at the commando barracks there.

There were also reports about heavy fighting between the Afghan Moslem guerrillas and Soviet-Afghan troops. Afghan guerrilla sources in Peshawar said their men surrounding Jalalabad and its suburbs for the past six days shelled the main airport of the city. They launched a three-pronged attack on the airport, causing heavy damage to the installations including the control tower.

Afghan insurgent forces ambushed a convoy near the town of Asmar in Kunar Province last Friday. They destroyed two trucks and a tank and captured a heavy machine-gun. In the clash, 33 government troops were killed and the Soviet commanders wounded.

The Soviet forces in Afghanistan are trying to depopulate the outskirts of major cities under their control to isolate them from the Moslem resistance forces. A Western diplomatic source said, "If there is any pattern to Soviet military tactics at present, it seems to be to hit heavily at areas surrounding major towns, perhaps to produce and maintain a safe cordon around them." Many villages have been destroyed by Soviet bombing raids as part of the depopulation strategy. Diplomatic sources said that government forces removed all surviving cattle from villages after Soviet attack, presumably to discourage the local people from returning and to deprive the rebels of food supplies.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHANISTAN FACING DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW281302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, August 28 (XINHUA)--The Afghan economy has been seriously damaged as a result of Soviet military occupation, according to travellers reaching here from Kabul recently.

Production in industries and mines has come to a standstill, they said. Normal production in the Ainak Copper Mine near Kabul and the natural gas fields in northern part of Afghanistan cannot be guaranteed despite supervision by Soviet troops. Miners even went on strike to protest the Soviet suppression. The Karmal regime has conscripted workers into the army to make up for the large numbers of deserters and defectors. In some factories, more than 10 per cent of the workers have been conscripted. Lack of manpower has led to sharp decrease in production.

Many Afghan farmers have been forced to leave their homes with their lands lying waste as their villages were destroyed or damaged by Soviet land and air attacks. Agricultural production has dropped by a big margin and now grain is difficult to get at the market.

The damage of war has caused sharp inflation in the country. The prices of flour, nylon and other daily consumer goods have increased 30 per cent in Kabul since the beginning of the year. Things in other parts of Afghanistan are even worse.

Income from its import tax has greatly declined as Afghanistan's foreign trade shrinks. In the past, Afghanistan collected approximately 36 million afghani daily from import taxes, (official rate: 45-46 afghani equal one U.S. dollar) but now it averages less than 800,000 afghani daily.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS JAPAN'S TECHNOLOGICAL PLANS FOR 1980'S

OW281552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, August 28 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Kexi)--Japan is striving toward creative innovation in science and technology in order to greet the fourth technological revolution in the world.

It is generally regarded that there has been no epoch-making breakthrough in scientific and technological development since the 1950's, such as the invention of steam engines in the 19th century, propeller-driven airplanes before the first world war and atomic energy, semiconductors, televisions and computers in the first half of this century. However, it is also predicted that a new technological revolution is taking shape and the 1980s should be the period in preparation for such a revolution.

Being discontent with merely achieving parity with other advanced nations in scientific and technological development, a report prepared by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) named "The Vision of MITI Policies in the 1980s" calls for a march to the next technological revolution.

With such a strategic aim in mind, the Japanese Government, industrialists and scientists have decided to stress in the 1980s the study of energy, electronics, life science, cosmic aeronautics and oceanic development in order to make advanced, large-scale technological breakthroughs which would contribute to economic and social development. Scientific and technological commentator Sho Makinouchi has predicted that major breakthroughs would be made in the above-mentioned fields by the end of the decade.

To achieve this strategic aim, Japan is studying how to improve the country's system of education and scientific research and train more personnel for the task. Other measures under consideration include tax relief and preferential loans to support scientific and technological research and study. The government would assign private institutes to carry out certain studies and provide them with 120,000 million yen. Joint research work among government organs, universities and private institutions as well as international cooperation with other advanced countries are also advocated.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTS ON FORMER JCP LEADER ITO

Ito Reported in Hospital

OW230302 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, Aug 23 KYODO--Former Japan Communist Party leader Ritsu Ito, who has been reported either dead or living abroad, is alive and undergoing treatment at a Beijing hospital, Chinese authorities confirmed Saturday.

Ito, once the late JCP secretary general Kyuichi Tokuda's right hand man, is in relatively good physical condition, according to information KYODO News Service obtained from the Chinese Foreign Ministry and Red Cross Society.

The one-time JCP Politburo member was reported to have smuggled out of Japan in the autumn of 1951, a year after Ito and other then JCP leaders went underground in the wake of a crackdown on communists in Japan following the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950.

The JCP branded Ito a spy and purged him in September 1953.

Red Cross Society officials told KYODO that Ito, 67, is presently at a Beijing hospital, adding that it was not known whether he wished to return to Japan.

Chinese Government authorities, meanwhile, strongly indicated that Ito is alive saying that an urgent "confirmation" is being made.

The Japanese Embassy in Beijing said it has not received any contact from Ito as of Saturday morning.

It was believed that because of complicated background in relations between the Japanese and Chinese Communist Parties the fact that Ito is alive has been kept secret until now.

It was also believed that his presence in Beijing was made known because Ito apparently wishes to return to Japan and that the statute of limitation on any criminal charge against him may have expired.

Latest reports on Ito surfaced in late July when he reportedly met his old friend and expressed a desire to go home.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman told KYODO on August 14 that he could not provide any news on Ito "at this stage."

But the spokesman added that "there is a complicated background behind this matter and that the Chinese Foreign Ministry cannot make any further comment. More detailed information may be offered in the near future, he said.

Ito, born in Mizunami, Gifu Prefecture, in June 1913, joined the Youth League of the Japan Communist Party while a high school student.

He was arrested in 1933 but no legal actions were taken as he pledged to convert from communism.

Ito, however, was arrested again in 1939 along with other members of a group to rebuild the JCP and was imprisoned until the end of the war.

He was released late in August 1945 and served in such posts as a Central Committee and Politburo member as a close aide of the then secretary general Tokuda.

He and seven other party leaders, including Tokuda and Sanzo Nosaka, went underground in July 1950 when arrest warrants were issued against them by public security officials.

Ito was purged by the party in September 1953 for engaging in "antiparty" activities.

The seven other party leaders who went underground emerged in September 1955 but Ito continued to remain in hiding.

Security officials expressed the view in June 1970 that he may have died.

There were reports subsequently that he had left the country illegally for either Moscow, Beijing or the United States.

Seeks Return to Japan

OW240752 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing Aug 24 KYODO--Ritsu Ito, former Japan Communist Party leader who was confirmed Saturday to be alive in Beijing, expressed a strong yearning for homeland to a staff of the Japanese Embassy here.

Ito, former member of the JCP Politburo, told the embassy staff he wanted to "return to Japan as soon as possible."

Ito, now 67, had been reported as either dead or living abroad after he went underground in 1950 when Japanese authorities started cracking down on communists in Japan.

The embassy staff met Ito at the place where he is currently staying. The meeting was arranged by the Chinese Red Cross Society.

Earlier reports said Ito was undergoing treatment at a hospital here, but it was found later he was staying at an undisclosed place in this city.

The embassy official confirmed Ito's identity by his statements and then asked him when he had left Japan and how he had lived in China. Ito summarized his life of exile in Beijing, according to the official.

The official was asked by the Chinese Red Cross Society not to divulge any of the statements Ito made to him.

Ito, lean and small and who seemed to have difficulty walking, looked considerably older than his age, probably having aged faster because of his ordeal as a fugitive.

His eyesight was poor and because he has a hearing difficulty some of the questions had to be made in writing.

He was genial and very cooperative and repeatedly expressed his desire to return home and his longing for Japan.

Judging from his surroundings and his complexion, he seemed to have been well treated by the Chinese.

The Red Cross Society still insisted it will give a briefing at 10 a.m. (11 a.m. JST) [word indistinct] on Ito at the society's office and that detailed information on the Ito case will be withheld until then.

The Japanese Embassy planned to issue a passage permit in lieu of a passport to Ito as soon as possible.

Normally it would take one month before a Japanese who had left Japan illegally is given such a permit, but Ito might be given the permit by early next month.

To secure the permit, in addition to making a statement confirming his identity, Ito might need to inform the embassy of the following: (1) His motive for and the time he left Japan illegally, (2) by what means he left Japan and the routes he had taken, (3) description of his life in China, (4) the organization that received him in exile.

Since he is reported willing to provide the information, it will not be long before many of the mysteries surrounding him are clarified.

Some sources in Beijing doubted whether Ito would shed a new light on the Sorge spy case or make new revelations on the JCP after he returned to Japan. It was said that Soviet master spy Richard Sorge and his Japanese collaborator Hotsumi Ozaki were arrested during World War II on a tip-off from Ito.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON SFRY FEDERAL SOCIAL COMMITTEE

HK230802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 80 p 7

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Huang Bingjun [7806 3521 6874]: "An Important Form for Carrying Forward Democracy--Visiting Yugoslavia's Federal Social Committee"]

[Text] There is an organization in Yugoslavia called the social committee which is young and full of great vitality. It is an advisory organization to the organs of state power which was founded in 1974 in accordance with Comrade Kardelj's proposal. Taking part in this committee are people from various social circles and in particular, scientists. With regard to this issue, Comrade Kardelj once pointed out: In the work of social and political organizations which include the League of Communists, there exists a dangerous tendency to weaken the theoretical and professional basis of Marxism. This provides an opportunity for empiricism, pragmatism and idle political talk. He held that: We do not demand that every communist be a scientist, but communists, particularly responsible comrades must work in accordance with Marxist theory and ideology and essential scientific knowledge. It so happens that the social committee is an extremely good form for solving this problem because theory and practice, professional knowledge and experience, goals and means to achieve the goals are always linked together in its work. The reporter visited the federal social committee in a new Belgrade district where there were lots of trees and a tranquil environment.

There are now three federal social committees, namely the International Relations Committee, the Committee for Problems of the Federal Social System and the Committee for Federal Economic Development and Policies. They involve various aspects of both domestic and foreign policies. In addition to these three committees, there are also urban construction committees, science, culture and education committees and environmental protection committees in the republics and at the autonomous provincial level. According to Comrade Kardelj's viewpoint the social committee is a kind of "democratic and creative organization." It can "play a very important role in enabling powerful organs at all levels to make democratic decisions." It is also "a democratic form for maintaining

coordination and consultation in work between the assembly, the executive organs and society as a whole." In short, the social committee is an important form for further bringing democracy into play in the Yugoslav self-management society.

The federal social committee is composed of three groups of people: first, deputies from state organs such as the Federal Assembly, the Presidium and the Executive Council; second, deputies from social and political organizations such as the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the trade unions, the Youth League and the Association of Old Fighters; third, deputies from the economic federation and enterprises, and scientific and professional personnel. All social committees of republics and autonomous provinces send delegates to participate in the work of the federal social committee. Extensive representation, democracy and a consultative atmosphere in discussions have enabled the social committee to successfully link together individual and overall social interests, and scientific and political practices. They draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas to seek rational solutions to important problems in policies.

(Slyeruchevich), chief secretary of the social committee, emphatically said that the deputies attend the social committee in accordance with the principles formulated by the delegation. No delegate represents a single individual but a certain state organ or organization. The delegates are not sent on a permanent basis. However, people who are recognized authorities on a certain issue for discussion are sent as delegates to voice their views and ideas on behalf of the organ or organization they represent. When they return from the meetings, they have to report to the organs and organizations concerned. However, there is an exception in scientific circles. The delegates of scientific research organizations and other science workers can express their own ideas at the meetings.

What does the social committee discuss? In light of their practice for 6 years, their key discussions focus on problems of development and prospect, and problems of current policies. The social committee also plays a very important role in formulating laws, rules and regulations in accordance with the constitution and the united labor law. They have discussed the social planning law, the social labor law, the state organizational law, price law and many others. In fact, the labor law has been discussed in the past 4 years and the discussion is now approaching the final stage. Many ideas have been exchanged on the proportion between accumulation and allocation. On the day after the reporter visited the federal social committee, there was a joint meeting of members of two social committees on how to rapidly eliminate the gap between the developed and the backward areas in the future. The federal social planning bureau shoulders responsibility for this problem. As a matter of fact, it long ago put forward matters for discussion, and the director of this bureau delivered an important speech at the beginning of the meeting.

Thus, we can see that questions put forward by the state organs are one of the sources for discussions in the social committee. In addition, individuals can also put forward questions. As soon as discussion of these questions is approved by the coordination committee, responsible people are appointed to prepare materials for the discussion. All these materials for discussion must be submitted to all the delegates, scientific research organizations and science workers a month before the meeting takes place.

All the participants in the meeting have different views and sometimes have diametrically opposed views. However, the task of the social committee is not just to express different ideas or to provide the policy-making body with various irrelevant proposals. The aim of the social committee is to put forward rational and overall solutions to problems through democratic discussions and on the basis of allowing everyone to air his own views. However, the social committee does not make any decision. Its work is mainly to put forward proposals, assumptions and ideas on important issues.

These proposals, assumptions and ideas are delivered to three different circles. The first includes all people who attend the meeting; second, policy-making delegates of the assembly; and third, all organizations and individuals who are interested in or concerned with the problem. However, these proposals of the social committee have no binding force over the assembly, Presidium and the Executive Committee though they have to carry out discussions on them. They may or may not accept the proposals after discussions, but they must explicitly tell the social committee why the proposals were not accepted, to enable the committee to carry on with their discussion and make new proposals. Although the federal social committee is an independent organization, it is relatively closely linked with the Federal Assembly. Before making any declaration on a certain law or policy, the delegates of the assembly already know the attitude of different social circles. This helps them to make practical decisions.

In light of the practice of the social committee, we can see that Yugoslavia's collective leadership does not just include the Federal Presidium or a small number of people. It is, in fact, a social political system which exercises democracy and self-management throughout the whole of Yugoslavia. To mobilize and attract as many people in society as possible to take part in democratic discussions and coordination and take part in making important decisions and formulations of the state law through various forms and channels is the essence of the proposal put forward by Comrade Tito on establishing collective work, collective responsibility and collective decisions.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DPRK, PAKISTAN OFFICIALS VISIT--Islamabad, August 29 (XINHUA)--Pakistan is understood to have told Kim Kyong-yon, the visiting vice-premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that there is no change in Pakistan's principled stand on the Afghanistan crisis and it is firmly convinced that the situation in the region could be normalised only when the Soviet forces totally withdraw from Afghanistan and the people there are given a chance to decide their own future in a free and fair atmosphere. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi made these points in his talks with Kim Kyong-yon here yesterday, according to the Pakistan paper THE MUSLIM today. Kim Kyong-yon explained his country's efforts toward the reunification of Korea and appreciated Pakistan's support on this issue. The non-aligned movement and the ways and means to further strengthen the movement were also discussed during the talks. [Text] [OW290830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 29 Aug 80] Islamabad, August 28 (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has once again invited President Ziaul Haq to visit Korea. The invitation was renewed by the visiting Korean Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon when he called on President Zia in Rawalpindi this afternoon and conveyed him a message from President Kim. President Zia was to visit Korea last May. Owing to the death of President Tito the visit was postponed. In the morning, the Korean Vice-Premier and Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi held talks on the international situation, regional developments and bilateral matters. Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon is to tour Lahore on August 30 and from there he will fly to Nepal for a visit. [Text] [OW290133 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 29 Aug 80]

IRANIAN MILITARY ATTACKS KURDS--Tehran, August 24 (XINHUA)--One hundred and thirty three Kurdish anti-government elements were killed yesterday morning in military operations staged jointly by the government army, the gendarmerie and local revolutionary guards near Kamyaran in Kurdistan Province, reported the TEHRAN TIMES today. In the fighting, the heaviest since the two sides agreed on a ceasefire last April, the government army used helicopters. The press called the Kurdish anti-government forces "counter-revolutionaries." The negotiations between a government goodwill mission and the Kurdish Democratic Party and other armed Kurds have also been criticized. [Text] [OW241516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 24 Aug 80]

JILIN DELEGATION TO DPRK--At invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial KWP Committee, the Jilin Provincial CCP delegation left Changchun 20 August for a friendly visit in North Hamgyong Province of the DPRK. Wang Daren, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, is the head of the delegation. (Jiang Zhuo), first secretary of the Jilin Municipal CCP Committee, is the deputy head. (Huo Mingguang), first secretary of the Siping Prefectural CCP Committee, (Jiang Niandong), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, (Bi Kebing), deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office, and (Nan Qinglie), secretary of the Yangji County CCP Committee, are the members. They were seen off at the station by Li Diping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yang Zhanhao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor of Jilin Province; (Shi Linqi), secretary general of the provincial CCP committee; and (Yan Yuanxuan), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Aug 80 SK]

CHANGCHUN SISTERSHIP WITH JAPANESE CITY--An advance delegation from Sendai City, Japan, arrived in Changchun, Jilin Province, 21 August at the invitation of the Changchun Municipal People's Government. On 21 August, the delegation signed a treaty with representatives of the Changchun Municipal People's Government on establishing sistership between the two cities. Feng Yingkui, mayor of Changchun Municipality, feted the delegation that evening. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Aug 80 SK]

JIANGSU GOODWILL DELEGATION--The Jiangsu provincial friendship delegation with provincial governor Hui Yuyu as its head and vice provincial governor Gong Weizhen as deputy head concluded a 2-week goodwill visit in Japan and returned to Suzhou Municipality, Jiangsu, from Tokyo on 11 August. Hui Yuyu and the delegation he led paid a visit to the national headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association. Mr (Sakita), chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, expressed congratulations to the establishment of friendly ties between Jiangsu Province and Aichi Prefecture of Japan. [OW162114 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 80]

OFFICIAL MEETS U.S. DELEGATION--Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA)--Eight specialists on the Chinese language from the United States of America left here for home by air today after attending a 9-day Sino-American symposium on Chinese language teaching. The U.S. delegation was led by Richard T. Thompson, chief of international studies of the U.S. Department of Education. The symposium was held in accordance with the memorandum of understanding on educational exchange programs for 1979-1980 between China and the U.S.A. The American scholars had discussions with their Chinese colleagues on the characteristics and laws of teaching Chinese as a foreign language. A total of 18 papers were read. Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xibai met and feted all the participants of the symposium on August 19. The Chinese linguist, Ye Shengtao, attended the return reception given by the American guests on August 20. [Text] [OW280820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 28 Aug 80]

JCP LEADER'S SON ARRIVES--Beijing, Aug 27 KYODO--Jun Ito, the second son of Ritsu Ito, an expelled Politburo member of the Japan Communist Party hospitalized in China, arrived here Tuesday night to accompany his father back to Japan. Ritsu Ito, 67, who smuggled himself out of Japan in 1951, was found to be alive in Beijing last Saturday. He is expected to return to Tokyo with his son as early as on Thursday. The Japanese Embassy here formally accepted his application for reentry to Japan. [Text] [OW270220 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 27 Aug 80]

GUANGDONG HOUSES FOR COMPATRIOTS--Guangzhou, August 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese peasants in Guangdong Province along the Guangdong-Shenzhen Railway Line are building houses for compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese who wish to return from abroad for vacations or retirement. One brigade in Dongguan County, located close to Hong Kong, has 1,500 compatriots working and doing business in Hong Kong, Macao or abroad. They want to build houses in their hometown either for vacations or to live in when they retire. All production teams in the brigade have made contracts to construct these houses. The first housing project will be completed by the end of this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 23 Aug 80 OW]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

'DEMOCRATIC' PARTIES PLAY ACTIVE ROLE IN NATION

OW271708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--During the past year the various democratic parties of China have played a positive role in contributing to the four modernizations and in striving for the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

In the past these democratic parties have engaged in long-term cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party. Ever since the downfall of the "gang of four" in October 1976, the Chinese Communist Party has carefully considered the opinions of these parties and worked closely together with them for the country's four modernizations.

The second session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference held in June last year stimulated the democratic parties to join the work of construction and invigorated their efforts.

For example, last year representatives of the various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce were invited to attend the discussion and consultative meetings for democratic parties and non-party persons convened by the Chinese Communist Party. They discussed major issues facing the Chinese Communist Party and state, the national economic plan for 1980 and preparations for the convening of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th C.P.C. Central Committee.

Those attending the meeting frankly put forward their opinions and suggestions of which those adopted by the C.P.C. Central Committee proved to be effective in the mapping out of state policies.

Local branches of the democratic parties also took part in discussions convened by local governments and communist party committees at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional level. These local branches also put forward suggestions on political, economic and cultural and other work.

Several discussions concerning the work of intellectuals were convened over the past year by the democratic parties and the national committee of the C.P.P.C.C. More than 200 specialists and scholars attended and put forward numerous positive suggestions. Some of these suggestions have already been accepted by the government, while problems raised at these meetings are now being considered.

At its fifth session of the 11th Central Committee held last February, the Communist Party of China called for the immediate adoption of educational planning and a system of education that would conform with the development of the national economy. In response to this call, widespread joint investigations were conducted by the China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy and the Chiu San Society, composed of intellectuals. While setting up research groups on education, these three democratic parties obtained over 800 reports and 1,000 proposals from their branches. They also invited educationalists at separate meetings to air their opinions on educational planning and an educational system. Measures were drawn up and suggestions made concerning the structure of institutes of higher learning, management in the educational field, teaching staff, expenditure, the quality of education in primary and middle schools, as well as opportunities of education for more people.

The China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, made up of former industrialists and businessmen, helped local governments to develop the collective economy and find jobs for more than 11,000 school leavers.

The Chinese peasants and workers democratic party joined medical establishments in conducting academic exchanges and improving health work with remarkable success.

The China Chih Kung Tang, whose members are mainly of overseas Chinese origin, worked together with overseas Chinese affairs departments in implementing the policies guiding overseas Chinese affairs. The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League joined with related departments to make meticulous arrangements for overseas Chinese who came to visit the motherland.

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

CCP URGED TO EXPOSE, CORRECT MISTAKES THROUGH CRITICISM

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Wang Yicheng [3076 5030 6134]: "The Party Relies on Criticism and Self-Criticism for Its Strength"]

[Text] A proletarian political party must constantly launch criticism and self-criticism. This is an important principle on which a Marxist party is built, and an essential part of the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought concerning the building of the party.

Contradictions are a factor setting everything in constant motion. As soon as contradictions cease to exist, life will abruptly come to an end. Contradictions present in a proletarian political party are also a factor contributing to its development and growth. Criticism and self-criticism are an important process that helps the proletarian political party resolve its internal contradictions and are an important driving force behind its development and growth. The proletarian political party is unlikely to move forward, and will degenerate and cease to exist, if it fails to launch criticism and self-criticism as a means of resolving its internal contradictions. Marx once said: "Constant self-criticism is a special characteristic that distinguishes the proletarian revolution from other forms of revolution." It is precisely through this process of constant criticism and self-criticism that a proletarian political party grows.

The process of constant criticism and self-criticism is determined by the nature of the proletarian political party, which works for the interests of the broad masses and which is selfless and has no special interests of its own. Uppermost in its heart are the interests of the proletarian revolutionary cause and of the people. Its members can sacrifice their lives if necessary. It will spontaneously overcome its shortcomings and correct its mistakes as soon as they are discovered so as to serve the interests of the broad masses. This process of criticism and self-criticism that exists within our party is based on the need to serve the interests of the broad masses.

No one in the world can avoid making mistakes. The same is true of political parties, including the proletarian political party. Mistakes are not dreadful as long as those individuals and political parties that have committed them do not intend to cover them up and are determined to correct them. Unlike the political parties of the exploiting classes, which are afraid of self-criticism, the proletarian political party has never hesitated to openly acknowledge mistakes it has committed. It always wants to study their causes and analyze the circumstances in which such mistakes were committed, so that it can devise ways of correcting them and avoid similar mistakes in the future. In the past, our party committed not only ordinary but serious mistakes. But whenever it made mistakes, it could always rely on its own strength to correct them through criticism and self-criticism, and make the revolutionary cause advance from victory to victory. An example was the Yanan rectification campaign. During this campaign, the party applied criticism and self-criticism as a weapon to correctly sum up its experiences and draw lessons from such experiences. By means of criticism and self-criticism, the party eventually succeeded in raising its theoretical level of Marxism, unifying the entire party behind a single ideological line, and achieving unity and strengthening its fighting power as a significant step in winning the anti-Japanese war and the liberation war.

Since the PRC's founding, our party has become a ruling party. Should a ruling party like ours persist in conducting criticism and self-criticism as it did in the past? Will it undermine our party's prestige if we as its members criticize its shortcomings? Comrade Mao Zedong's correct answer to this question was: "I think not. On the contrary, it will serve to enhance the party's prestige." Is it not true that our party also committed mistakes during the 17 years preceding the Great Cultural Revolution? Because the party adopted a serious attitude in criticizing itself at that time, the people's respect and support for it rose rather than declined. Also on the rise was the party's prestige among the masses. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" condemned everything we had done since the PRC's founding, and they overthrew a large number of leading cadres in the party, government and army in the name of exposing the dark side of our party. Portraying themselves as representatives of the correct line, they left party members and people no choice but to obey their orders. In this way, all forms of criticism were banned, the party's fine tradition and workstyle of criticism and self-criticism were trampled underfoot, and the party's prestige among the masses dipped to a new low.

Although Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been overthrown, enormous efforts have yet to be made to revive the party's fine tradition and workstyle that were ruined by them. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee has restored normal inner-party democratic life and has rehabilitated a large number of people who had been wrongly, falsely, and unjustly charged and sentenced. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee ended with a communique which openly confessed to the people throughout the country: "The party committed

serious mistakes that agonized our hearts during the Great Cultural Revolution." The session also adopted a resolution completely rehabilitating Comrade Liu Shaoqi, thus ending the most serious miscarriage of justice in history. The session added to this resolution a solemn declaration to the entire party and the people throughout the country: "The decision to rehabilitate Comrade Liu Shaoqi reflects the fact that the Chinese Communist Party is a serious-minded and forward-looking Marxist revolutionary party capable of seeking truth from facts and correcting whatever mistakes it has committed. It also indicates that its determination to restore the true face of Mao Zedong Thought is not just an empty slogan but an action to uphold a principle for which the party firmly stands--a principle guiding all its practical activities." This is our party's serious and conscientious analysis of itself and open confession of its past mistakes through self-criticism. This form of self-criticism has not in the slightest way undermined the party's prestige. On the contrary, it has further borne out the truth that our party is a great, glorious, and correct party really worthy of the name, and that it is a party which enjoys the trust, respect, and support of the broad masses. During the democratic revolution, our party consciously applied criticism and self-criticism as a weapon to constantly expose, overcome, and correct its shortcomings and mistakes, thus enabling it to grow in strength and subsequently to defeat the three major enemies. After the party became the nation's ruling party, victory may have led its members to become arrogant and overlook its shortcomings and the mistakes it had committed. Under such circumstances, we are now more than ever required to firmly grasp and correctly apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism in our struggle to overcome our shortcomings and mistakes. Only in this way can we lead the people throughout the country to strive to fulfill the mission assigned by history.

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee has set an example for us to conduct criticism and self-criticism within the party. The Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" adopted by the session form the party regulations which urge party members to fully restore and carry further the party's fine tradition and workstyle. Only by conscientiously studying and upholding the "guiding principles" and by firmly grasping the weapon of criticism and self-criticism can we greatly strengthen the party's fighting power and transform it into a truly great, glorious, and correct political party.

9574
CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'WEN WEI PO' COMMENTS ON SONG ZHENMING CASE

HK280752 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Aug 80 p 6

["Random Talks on the News" by Chao Tung: "There Are Great Prospects for China"]

[Text] The State Council has adopted decisive measures to handle the incident of the capsizing of the "Bohai No 2" oil rig, removing Song Zhenming from the post of minister of petroleum industry and put a demerit, first grade, on the record of Vice Premier Kang Shi'en who is in charge of the petroleum industry.

Facts have proven that there are great prospects for China. This is the first time since the founding of the country that disciplinary action has had to be taken against high-ranking State Council cadres for not exercising effective leadership over production, neglecting their duties and causing an accident. This is also a grave warning to bureaucrats in enterprises and undertakings throughout the country.

After the "Bohai No 2" incident, Song Zhenming did not report to the State Council truthfully. This matter was first reported by a RENMIN RIBAO reporter and the following day the State Council announced its decision on the disciplinary action to be taken against Song Zhenming. This clearly shows that the disciplinary action taken against Song Zhenming, minister of petroleum industry, was not left to chance. The CCP Central Committee and the State Council are very bold and resolute and are determined to get rid of all obstacles on the road to the four modernizations in a planned way, eliminate bureaucratism on the economic front, enhance the quality of cadres, inspire the people and promote the four modernizations.

The party Central Committee has long since discovered that in the long march toward the four modernizations, the bureaucratic, dogmatic and feudal ideology of a small portion of cadres is very serious, the level of their knowledge and technology is low and they have not competently implemented the line of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and effectively exercised leadership over production. The party Central Committee is determined to rectify the ranks of cadres and to remove the obstacles.

In June, the CCP Central Committee held a conference on discipline inspection work and Hu Yaobang delivered an important speech. Meanwhile, RENMIN RIBAO published a commentator's article, pointing out that we must adopt the necessary organizational measures to deal with cadres of poor character and to select cadres who adhere to the party spirit while we are training successors.

Subsequently, RENMIN RIBAO submitted a series of reports about drawing water from the west to the east, Xiyang County making false reports about its grain production, the capsizing of the "Bohai No 2," the waste of capital in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and the Dagang oilfield, the Wang Junshao case concerning the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the electricity command of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Company privately using foreign exchange to import motor vehicles, and the waste of capital goods in the Shanghai Silk Industry Company and the Shanghai Woolen and Linen Fabrics Company. It criticized the poor quality and attitude of service of the Civil Aviation Administration of China. It continuously exposed the serious maladies of our country in production and administration and the bureaucratic style of work on the economic front.

On 15 August, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee issued another circular, pointing out that the discipline inspection departments should strengthen discipline inspection work on the economic front and find out which bureaucrats have failed to seriously shoulder their responsibilities and neglected their duties. In serious cases, criminal liability should be ascertained.

On 21 August, Song Renqiong, director of the organizational department of the party Central Committee, pointed out that the CCP Central Committee is determined to solve in 2 or 3 years, the main problems existing among the cadres, promote outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to leadership groups, make proper arrangements for a portion of old and weak cadres and readjust the work of a portion of incompetent cadres.

The pace of solving cadre problems is resolute and quick and is advancing steadily.

People think that the NPC is about to be held and some incompetent ministers and vice premiers will be dismissed from their posts at the NPC. The State Council has now decisively removed Song Zhenming from the post and reported this to the NPC for approval. This was done more quickly than people had anticipated. With iron discipline, the party Central Committee told those incompetent cadres who have neglected their duties that the era of the iron rice bowl is over. Nobody can be an official all his life. If he cannot act well as an official, he will be removed from his post.

Song Zhenming is the first high-ranking cadre to be removed from his post. This is a very good precedent since the department he was in charge of made a mistake and was not administered well. He should have had a guilty conscience. Able and virtuous persons are invited to hold posts and shoulder responsibility on behalf of the people. People who are incompetent and unwilling to quit are worse than Song Zhenming and lack self-knowledge. They will lose face if they wait for people to discharge, investigate and deal with them.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES URGED TO FORSAKE PRIVILEGES

OW290022 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Lecture No 16 in series of How To Be a Good Communist: "A Communist Should Be the First To Bear Hardship and the Last To Enjoy Comfort"--prepared by (Shi Zhongquan) and (Yang Zenghe), of the Committee for Editing and Publishing Mao Zedong's Works of the CCP Central Committee]

[Summary] Comrade Liu Shaoqi called on communists to be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort in his work "How To Be a Good Communist." This call by Comrade Liu Shaoqi urges communists to play the role of advanced fighters today in the new long march, just as it did in the past in educating hundreds of thousands of communists.

That a communist should be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort is determined by the nature of the communist party as the political party and vanguard of the proletariat. A communist party requires that its members be those who are willing to make self-sacrifice and even give their lives for the interests of the people and the revolution. Most of those who joined the party before its seizure of political power were willing to devote their lives to the interests of the people. They were aware that, under the rule of white terror at the time, they were risking their lives to join the party.

"The situation has changed following the seizure of political power. The party has become the one in power. It is, therefore, not surprising for some people driven by their evil intentions to try to squeeze themselves into the party. Realizing that it no longer involves any risk to join the party now that it is peacetime, they believe that when they join the party they will become officials, which will mean power, and with power they will be able to gain profits for themselves. The change in environment may also cause some veteran communists to become no longer willing to lead a difficult life, no longer willing to be the first to bear hardship and last to enjoy comfort, because their revolutionary will has waned." The party must strengthen its building and make every member see that the intrinsic nature of a communist to be the first to bear hardship must be maintained. This revolutionary

spirit is still needed in the present drive for modernization, which is also a very thorough and arduous revolution. The iron-man spirit and Jiao Yulu spirit of the 1960's should be promoted also in the 1980's.

To be able to bear hardship first and enjoy comfort last, a communist must fight all nonproletarian ideas, all ideas of the exploiting classes. This means opposition to both bourgeois ideas and feudalist ideas.

"In view of the actual situation in our country, it is especially necessary to oppose feudalist system in our country in the past. The practice of seeking privileges, nepotism, making arbitrary decisions and 'what I say counts,' which is shown by some leading cadres today, is precisely a manifestation of feudalist ideas."

A communist is expected to completely break with this old system and its concepts and sweep all ideas of the exploiting classes into the garbage bin of history.

"But these comrades have betrayed their revolutionary tasks and discarded the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. They have instead become afflicted with the decadent ideas and style of the exploiting classes. Is this not lamentable? Among these comrades there may be those who have been and survived the fierce flames of the revolution. Has it not occurred to them that when they seek privileges for themselves they are betraying their comrades-in-arms who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with them and laid down their lives?"

Privilege seeking by a small number of party cadres brings serious harm to the party's cause. It corrupts not only themselves but also their children and relatives and affects the interests of the people and the drive for modernization. These comrades must study the draft revision of the party constitution, the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and "how to be a good communist" to do away with the idea of privilege and revive the revolutionary spirit of bearing hardship first and enjoying comfort last.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY UNITS IN BEIJING MEET TO DISCUSS EXPERIENCES

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Wu Guilin [0702 2710 2651]: "Study 'Guiding Principles' and Strengthen Party Style To Ensure Implementation of the Central Committee's Proposals"]

[Text] Cadres in positions of leadership at the various levels should take the lead in learning to put into action "Certain Principles Regarding Political Life Within the Party," so that their political actions will be in line with the Communist Party Central Committee's guidelines for implementation of the policy embodied in the four proposals issued by the Secretariat of the Central Committee regarding the work to be undertaken in Beijing. That is the consensus of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee at the recently held meeting to exchange learning experiences in the implementation of the abovementioned "guiding principles."

Since the promulgation of the "guiding principles," all party organizations at the various levels throughout the city proceeded to study the principles at the behest of the municipal party committee. Some of the organizations proved to have made a more thorough study of the principles and to have achieved better results than others. Among the organizations which came forward to air their learning experiences at the meeting were the party committee of the Municipal Metallurgy Industries Bureau, the party committee of Haiding District and the party committee of the Beijing Vinylon Factory. Their more meaningful experiences were as follows: First, in the realm of thought, emphasis should be placed on the need for cadres in positions of leadership to take the lead, to engage in self-examination in the process of learning, and to engage in criticism and self-criticism in an earnest manner so as to strengthen party unity and improve the political style of the party. Secondly, in the process of learning, it is important to grasp the main points and to make the political and ideological line of the party the most basic point of reference in the process of learning. There must be a firm grasp of party ideology. In order to keep in tune politically with the Party Central Committee, it is necessary to follow conscientiously the political and ideological line of the party. That is the most important thing insofar as party discipline is concerned. Thirdly, it is important

to keep realities in mind, to expose contradictions, to bring about reforms while in the process of learning, and to take whatever action that needs to be taken.

It was the consensus of those attending the meeting that the experiences chalked up by the abovementioned units are beneficial. Taking the city as a whole, the initial period of study represents only a beginning, and the study of the "guiding principles" must be further pursued in depth. For this reason, it behooves the cadres in positions of leadership at the various levels to fully appreciate the importance of the "guiding principles" and of improving party discipline. Unless party discipline is adhered to, the implementation of the four proposals handed down by the Secretariat of the Central Committee concerning the course of action to be taken in Beijing cannot be assured.

It was also pointed out at the meeting that so far as the study of the "guiding principles" by those in positions of leadership is concerned, special attention should be given the first of the "guiding principles." At the present time, the study of the first principle should be tied in with the question of how to go about implementing the four proposals made by the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and problems should be approached by following the guidance exercised by the leadership in basic questions of an ideological character. At the same time, it is important to establish a link between studying ways and means to implement the "guiding principles" and performing well in other spheres of work, so as to make the study of the "guiding principles" and the performance of other tasks parts of the same pattern.

The meeting also called on the party committees (organizations) at the various levels to set aside adequate time to draw up measures for minor rectifications, to examine existing major problems and bring about reforms while studying such problems, and to undertake the ideological and political education of low-echelon cadres and party members on the basis of the "guiding principles" and the Draft Amendment of the Party Constitution.

9621
CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

COUNTY PARTY ORGAN IN GUANGDONG LOOKS AFTER RETIRED CADRES

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Zheng Ruiguo [6774 3843 0948] and Liu Likun [0491 2621 0981]: "Show Interest in Politics and the Life of Retired Cadres"]

[Text] The Zhengcheng County Party Committee has done a sterling job in implementing party policies regarding cadres at the various levels and in showing deep concern for the politics and life of former cadres and cadres who have retired. It has engendered in them a profound appreciation for the warm affection of the party and a conviction in the superiority of the socialist system.

Since the Cultural Revolution, a number of veteran cadres have relinquished their posts or retired due to age or health reasons, in accordance with regulations. However, due to the havoc wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," nobody had showed any interest in their politics or their livelihood. Even the question of paying their wages was shunted to the Bureau of Civil Affairs. After the "gang of four" was smashed, the Zhengcheng County Party Committee put the question of the resettlement of these veteran cadres on its agenda and assigned a deputy secretary of the county party committee to set up a special team to make a comprehensive and thorough study of the situation facing these veteran cadres in the entire county. Appropriate action was taken in five areas to remedy the existing problems.

1. Restoration to former cadres and retired cadres of the political privileges to which they are entitled. Their wages are to be paid by their original units, which in turn are to keep them informed of political activities.

2. Satisfactory solution of their housing problems. The county committee is to allocate 27 units of the newly built dormitories to those veteran cadres who have large families and who do not have adequate living quarters. At the present time, the problem of housing for these veteran cadres throughout the county can be said to have been basically solved.

3. Adequate payment for veteran cadres. Since last year, each of these veteran cadres has been given a larger ration of pork and cooking oil and an extra ration of subsidiary food during festivals.

4. Organization of tours for groups of veteran cadres to inspect socialist reconstruction achievements in the counties and villages.

5. Establishment of recreation centers for veteran cadres, equipped with books and magazines, board games, television sets, sofas, etc., to improve their living conditions by encouraging them to participate in literary and recreational pursuits.

As a result of the concern which the Zhengcheng Party Committee has shown the veteran cadres, and the comforts which the veteran cadres can look forward to in their old age, some senior cadres who were reluctant to relinquish their posts have opted for retirement. From 1979 to March this year alone, a total of 135 veteran cadres in the county have filed requests to relinquish their posts or for retirement.

9621
CSO: 4005

'RENMIN RIBAO' CONSIDERS 'CRIME' OF BOASTING

HK271241 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by Lu Zhiyin [6424 4249 7299]: "We Should Not Categorically Say That Boasting Is Not a Crime"]

[Text] "Boasting is not a crime." This seems to be the customary conclusion. But I think there is need to reconsider this "conclusion" today.

Casually exaggerating or boasting a little during idle conversation among friends is indeed harmless. Some people have made a habit of boasting. But as long as it does not affect the national economy and the people's livelihood, it is only a question of individual consciousness and we can let them off after criticizing them.

But if this method is used in real life, that is a different story. For example, exaggerating a little into a lot, exaggerating one point into a whole area, making things that have not been done into things that have already been accomplished, distorting things that have been done very poorly into things that have been done extremely well and even fabricating things, complete with all the necessary details, out of nothing--how can there not be trouble if these exaggerated statements or myths created out of the blue are used to deceive the higher authorities and the masses and are even taken as the basis for policy-making? Have our party and our country not suffered enough from this over all these years?

Boasting is also lying. It is true that some lies are products of imagination and the liar did not do any investigation, did not know what was happening and just created things in his mind. But some lies are deliberate distortions. Even though the facts are there, the liar just goes on with his fabrications. During the time when Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and their gang were wreaking havoc, only grass and not seedlings grew in many fields and machines did not run or ran without producing anything in factories. These were well known facts. But their hired trumpeters kept on boasting "yearly bumper harvests of grain" and "ever advancing production." Needless to say, this kind of boasting served their political conspiracy.

In this aspect, some of our comrades are seriously addicted to the bad practice. Sometimes they boast deliberately. Take the case of Xiyang County making a false report claiming grain production as high as more than 270 million jin which was exposed recently. Can we dismiss the grave responsibility by just saying they were "unaware of the conditions?" The "Bohai-2" sank into the sea and more than 70 oil workers lost their lives. This was clearly a disaster, but an achievement meeting was held afterwards and faults were distorted into merits. Can we still say that this kind of boasting "is not a crime?"

A question that needs to be asked is: Why do some people blatantly tell lies and boast? The reason is simple: boasting brings about promotion and money. In past years, some people indeed benefited by using this clever method. Therefore, there appeared a group of people who made boasting their profession, told more and more fantastic lies and totally forgot the principles of the party and the interests of the people. Their skill at boasting became better and better while their abilities in revolutionary work and character as communist party members faded away.

To build the four modernizations, we must put a stop to this evil wind of boasting. Although conducting ideological education is very important to stop this evil wind, we must also impose punishments depending upon the actual conditions. During wartime, those who made false reports about military activities and bungled the chance at winning a battle were court-martialled. During the war of liberation, Chairman Mao personally made strict rules about accurate reports on results of battles. He prohibited exaggeration of the number of guns and enemy soldiers captured. Building the four modernizations is the same as fighting a war. Telling lies about the prevailing conditions will bring about irreparable loss to the state and this would be actually committing a crime. We must strip the people concerned of the "honor," "position" and other benefits they gained by boasting. At the same time, we must pinpoint legal responsibility to serve as a warning to people who make boasting a habit.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RADIO BA YI' RAPS CCP POWER DISPUTE, CADRE POLICY

OW270515 Ba Yi Radio [Clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT
26 Aug 80

[Text] It is of course nothing to be surprised at that a divergence of views on various questions exists among party and state leaders. It is heartening to see that, after decades of feudal, fascist and autocratic rule by our party, members of the CCP Central Committee as well as its Political Bureau now dare to voice differing or individual opinions on major questions. It is also a manifestation of inner-party democracy. However, it is undesirable to see too big a difference or too bitter a dispute exist on the question of appointments and removals of cadres.

On such questions as principal responsibility for the cultural revolution, the appraisal of Comrade Mao Zedong's merits and faults in the past and the party's general line in early 1958, some identical views have basically been arrived at after negotiation and dispute. Why is it then that a wide divergence of opinions always exists when it comes to the choice of principal leaders for the secretariat and various departments under the CCP Central Committee, various departments under the State Council, various provinces and military regions? And why is it that the final decision always falls on the weight of Vice Premier Deng's words?

To put it bluntly, the answer lies in selfish motives. He has a fear that it will be to his disadvantage for him not to "appear on the stage," that he will lose the power he already has in hands, that he will be criticized for mistakes he committed in the past few years and that his so-called "great image" will be hurt.

It cannot escape our notice that several principal leaders of the central authorities have practiced the principle of appointing only their trusted followers in the past 3 years, appointing by hook or by crook trusted cadres loyal only to themselves to take charge of major departments and to take control of the party Central Committee, the State Council and particularly the Ministry of National Defense, thereby creating great confusion in our party's cadre policy and causing leading cadres to feel that their positions are unstable, to become suspicious of each other and to distrust each other.

Particularly after the central authorities decided to abolish the practice of holding a cadre position for lifetime, some people went so far, at the expense of party discipline, as to spread rumors and viciously slander outstanding cadres thought of highly by others and capable of taking up leading posts so that their own trusted followers might replace those leading cadres who will retire this year or early next year. What is more serious, in an attempt to get rid of those close to the "emperor," some cadres who were not at all involved with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been forced to fall out of power step by step under various pretexts.

It is this bad practice that has created an unhealthy atmosphere at various central organs. For example, Chairman Hua has not yet resigned his position as premier officially. But, there are a few vice premiers who ask Vice Premier Deng for instructions on matters, whether great or small, thereby making Chairman Hua a mere figurehead. As general secretary, Comrade Hu Yaobang rarely reports to or asks Chairman Hua for instructions in carrying out his work. Whatever he does, he always asks Vice Premier Deng for instructions, instead. Even comrades at the central authorities act in this way. How can we demand stability and unity from their subordinates and ask them to shift their work focus to achieving the four modernizations?

It can be asserted that if Vice Premier Deng were to set an example himself of respecting Chairman Hua and acting in accordance with party discipline, then others would not dare tell tales about Chairman Hua so audaciously and in public or to slight Chairman Hua's leading role in the party, the government and the army.

The cadre problem is the most urgent and most pointed issue at present. It is most necessary and most timely to center our discussion on the cadre problem. However, to insure solving the cadre problem by bringing the wisdom of the masses into full play, the will of leaders should not be forced upon other leaders at the central authorities, as has been done in the past. Only in this way can the cadre problem, the most sharpest and most complicated problem at present, be solved and the party's cadre policy be truly implemented.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'RADIO BA YI' SAYS LEADERS REPEATING PAST MISTAKES

OW240356 Ba Yi Radio [Clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT
23 Aug 80

[Text] In the past 20 odd years, due to the subjectivist mistakes of the party's principal leader, Chairman Mao, our country has suffered irreparable losses in political, military, cultural, cadre and other areas. Those 20 years, just as Comrade Xu Xiangqian has said, were wasted for nothing.

It is reasonable to suggest that with such sad lessons from past mistakes, no similar mistakes should be made again after Chairman Mao's death and the "gang of four's" downfall. It is regrettable that in the last 4 years, a few central leaders have been subjective and making rash advances. In many fields we have followed the same old disastrous road, making many unforgivable mistakes.

It is very correct for the whole party to work with one heart for the four modernizations. It is a most encouraging and important task in the eyes of the people of the whole country. However, no sooner had the four modernizations begun than the petit-bourgeois fanaticism in a few central leaders flared up again. Suddenly the tendency to do things (?on the spur of the moment) recklessly returned. Adventurous and boastful slogans like "accelerate the four modernizations," "a great leap forward," "new long march," and so forth were put forward. These are exactly the same as the adventurous slogans--"the great leap forward" and "catch up with the United States and overtake Britain in 15 years"--which were put forward in 1958.

It should be pointed out that refusing to admit failure, failing to examine one's own mistakes and even shirking personal responsibilities have become the worst habits of our party. The great leap forward of 1958 caused such serious consequences that several million people died of starvation in the country. Industry and agriculture suffered grave setbacks. But, the central leaders, who should be held mainly responsible, just briefly touched upon their mistakes like a dragonfly skimming the surface of the water. Not only did they fail to honestly

examine their mistakes and seriously sum up the lessons, but they concocted such absurdity and heresy as "we should reckon the political, not the economic, results." And shamelessly they went on to enumerate many great achievements to their own credit. Today's situation is in fact not much different from 20 years ago.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," we found all kinds of ills and wounds in all fields. There were many neglected tasks that needed to be done. It goes without saying that a realistic economic development plan should be worked out through careful investigation and study and in accordance with the actual conditions in the country. However, in order to gain prestige, win people's support and consolidate the power they held, a few central leaders, as soon as they assumed office, proposed to basically achieve agricultural mechanization by the end of 1980 and put forward the slogan of the 1976-1985 new long march. But, in less than 2 years, the plan was proved to be quite unrealistic. It could not stand the test of practice. The subsequently formulated readjustment plan was even more unrealistic and had to be revised again and again. The new 10-year plan, 1981-1990, although it has been revised for a second time, is still full of holes. Judging by remarks by many comrades at a recently held work conference of the party Central Committee, the new 10-year plan cannot possibly be fulfilled on time.

In the short period of 4 years, great losses and waste have resulted because during this period slogans and instructions were issued blindly, plans were changed unpredictably, important projects were started one day and canceled the next, investigations were made recklessly, foreign exchange was spent extravagantly, and so on and so forth. The hope to accomplish the four modernizations by the end of the century has burst like a bubble.

So serious are the problems, and so serious are the mistakes. Yet, not a single central leader has stood forward to take the blame or openly examine mistakes. After problems cropped up, someone even kept saying that he would give up his position in favor of a better-qualified person and that he would not serve as premier or vice premier, but would serve as an adviser, and so forth. In fact, all this talk does not help things a bit. Moreover, if so many problems and serious mistakes have occurred while one is personally in charge of the work of the party Central Committee, how can he be expected to do a good job as an adviser?

Our country is still very poor. Our construction funds have been accumulated by the hard toil of hundreds of millions of people. No one should misuse his power, issue confused orders, senselessly waste huge amounts of manpower and material and financial resources, and commit mistakes identical to the past. Under new historical conditions, we must take a new approach and adopt new methods to solve problems. And we should pay equal attention to economic, political, military, cultural, ideological and other problems, and not emphasize one at the expense of the others. Only in this way can we avoid following the same old disastrous road.

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI RADIO' CALLS FOR ELIMINATING ERRONEOUS POLITICAL LINE

OW290620 Ba Yi Radio [Clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT
28 Aug 80

[Text] The argument that once the ideological and political line is determined, the organizational line is the decisive factor in insuring its implementation is absolutely correct. However, it does not follow that those who hold different views must be discriminated against and those who can be trusted must be assigned to various departments to carry out a certain ideological and political line. When we say "once the ideological and political line is determined," we mean "once the correct ideological and political is determined." If the ideological and political line itself is not correct, the more you try to assign those who can be trusted, who are loyal to individuals or who follow blindly to insure its implementation, the more likely serious consequences will occur. Furthermore, even if those who are capable and efficient or those who are dedicated to their work are assigned, no results whatsoever can be achieved because the guiding ideology and the political line are not correct.

We shall not talk about things of long ago. After the first reappearance of Vice Premier Deng, commanders of eight military regions were transferred and new leading cadres were assigned to many provinces and municipalities as well as to several major ministries under the State Council. However, the internal disorder remained unchanged, and the "gang of four" went on running rampant. During the 3 years or so after the downfall of the "gang of four," while the power to deal with major issues was centralized in the hands of Vice Premier Deng, reshuffling of principal leading cadres at the party Central Committee, its military commission, military regions, provinces and municipalities were conducted more than three times, and there were more frequent reshuffles for cadres at the intermediate level. To speak only of our army, 25 high-ranking leaders were transferred within a year or so. New leaders were also assigned to several major PLA units, including Chengdu, Wuhan, Kunming, Urumqi, Guangdong and Jinan. However, problems remain unsolved.

Because a long-term readjustment has to be enforced owing to various problems and a series of mistakes that have arisen in such fields as politics, economy, diplomacy and national defense in the past few years, the fundamental problem does not lie in cadres but in the fact that our party, our army and our nation have not completely gotten rid of practicing the old and erroneous ideological and political line.

Some policies and practices in the period under the feudal, fascist and autocratic rule are now being criticized; some pictures of Chairman Mao have been taken down; fewer books by Chairman Mao have been published; fewer (?memorial halls) are being built; and some displays on activities of Chairman Mao in his later years have been removed--all these are nothing but (?superficial) ways of doing things. The evil and erroneous ideological and political line (?foolishly) implemented during the feudal period and the period of blind faith have not been eliminated yet.

What is most erroneous is that some people, not satisfied with making their views known at home, professed to the foreign press that the whole party should be held responsible for past mistakes. This is sheer nonsense that confounds black and white and confuses truth and falsehood. Instead of (?drawing lessons from history), this has created greater confusion in ideology.

It is, of course, quite understandable that in an attempt to protect the prestige of Chairman Mao as far as possible--so as to safeguard the reputation of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who held the post of general secretary before the cultural revolution, as well as Comrade Hua Guofeng, Comrade Li Xiannian and several other comrades--the past erroneous line is being criticized fairly and a slogan that the whole party (?should be held responsible) has been put forward. All this is understandable because the erroneous line has been (?advocated) and currently is being carried out by these comrades.

However, it may well be asked: How can these party and state leaders consider their own reputation and positions more important than the fundamental interests of the party and state? How can they continue to carry out a line that has been proved through practice to be erroneous and harmful, in order to (?save) each other's face?

This erroneous line has caused serious disaster to both our party and country and has brought about much damage to our people as well. Today, if these errors are not gotten rid of completely, our party and our nation will be in danger of following the same old disastrous road.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'ZHEJIANG RIBAO' COMMENTARY DISCUSSES CASE OF RETALIATION

OW230633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Hangzhou, 22 Aug--Today's ZHEJIANG RIBAO publishes a commentator's article on the rehandling by the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee of a case in which Ye Ruiyu and several others retaliated against other people in violation of the law and discipline.

The article points out: It is absolutely intolerable that Ye Ruiyu, deputy secretary of the Wenzhou Municipal Party Committee, and several others, disregarding the law and party discipline, illegally searched hotels, illegally opened, read and withheld letters containing accusations, illegally detained, criticized and struggled against the accusers and appealers and openly infringed on these citizens' personal freedom and democratic rights.

The article says: A small number of party members and cadres, like Ye Ruiyu and others, abuse the powers given them by the people and lord it over other party members and the masses. This shows how deeprooted the idea of special privileges and feudalism are in the minds of some people. We must wage a resolute struggle against such violations of the law and discipline in order to protect the rights of large numbers of party members and people. All communist party members, especially the leading cadres, must strictly abide by the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and the state law, take a correct attitude toward criticisms by the masses, consciously accept supervision by the masses and never tolerate any acts of abusing one's powers to seek personal gains and to retaliate against others.

It can be seen from the handling of the Ye Ruiyu case that implementing the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" is a serious ideological struggle. Why was the Ye Ruiyu case not correctly handled for so long a time? One of the important reasons is that the principal responsible person of the Wenzhou Municipal Party Committee took a very light attitude to upholding party discipline and stressed that "the incident occurred before the publication of the 'guiding principles for inner-party political life'" and so forth. In handling a case that occurred before the publication of the "guiding principles" and one that took place after that, a distinction should be made between them. However, at no time must retaliations against others and violations of the law and discipline be permissible.

PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU ATTENDS POLITICAL-JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

OW280038 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial conference on political and judicial work in Hefei from 17 to 23 August. The conference was held to review work in the province on implementing the directive issued by the CCP Central Committee on insuring the implementation of the criminal law and the law on criminal procedure, on studying preparatory work for comprehensive implementation of the law on criminal procedure next year and on studying the question of how to insure social security at present.

Attending the conference were secretaries of the provincial, prefectural and municipal party committees who are in charge of political and judicial work; leaders of leading groups on political and judicial work; directors of public security bureaus; chief procurators; presidents of courts; responsible comrades of bureaus of justice under some prefectural administrative offices and municipalities; and other comrades from trade unions, youth federations, women's federations and other departments concerned. Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Gu Zhouxin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference on separate occasions.

The conference held: The relevant documents issued by the central authorities have in general been implemented smoothly in our province. However, implementation has not been carried out in a balanced way. To further implement the guidelines of the relevant documents issued by the central authorities and to resolutely insure the effective implementation of the two laws, the conference called on the party committees at various levels to do the following well:

1. To further study and implement the relevant documents issued by the central authorities.
2. To strengthen the party's leadership over public security and judicial work.

3. To strengthen building a contingent of cadres in charge of public security and judicial work.

4. To effectively overcome actual difficulties.

Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, organize the departments concerned, and coordinate their activities to carry out well a general war. Public security organs must view the work of educating youngsters regarding the legal system as an important task. Party committees at all levels must urge industrial and mining enterprises, organs and schools to promote education on the prevention of criminal acts, mobilize the masses to heighten vigilance and fight against criminal elements.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON COUNTY ELECTIONS

HK290308 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial conference on direct county-level elections in Yiyang Municipality from 21 to 26 August. The conference decided to launch this election work throughout the province in the second half of this year. The conference therefore called on the province to make a success of the following tasks:

1. Get a good grasp of propaganda and education on the electoral law and local organic law.
2. Act according to the law, bring democracy into full play and follow the mass line. "It is necessary to eliminate the influence of feudal ideology, wash away the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' and correct the undemocratic cadre work styles of being accustomed to laying down the law on everything and taking charge of everything."
3. It is necessary to examine and elect the leadership groups in accordance with the demands of the four modernizations. "It is necessary to emancipate the minds, persist in the employment criteria for the new era, and examine and elect the leadership groups according to the demands of reducing their average age and making them professional, keen and capable."

The conference called on party committees to strengthen leadership over electoral work. The principal responsible comrades of the party committees must take charge of it.

Sun Guozhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference. He stressed the importance of acting according to law and bringing democracy into full play in holding elections.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG HOLDS CRIMINAL PROCURATORIAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK221243 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial criminal procuratorial work conference held in Jinan 4-20 August emphasized that the task of criminal procuratorial work is to earnestly implement and enforce the criminal and criminal procedure laws, perform procuratorial work in an all-round manner, wage a protracted war to clamp down on active counterrevolutionary and other criminal activities and struggle to bring good public order to society.

After earnestly analyzing the province's current public security outlook, the conference pointed out: The procuratorial organs in our province have implemented the guidelines on national urban public security work since last November. Under the leadership of the party committees, they have closely cooperated with public security organs and courts to clamp down on sabotage activities of all kinds of criminals.

After analyzing the current situation and exchanging experiences, the conference worked out concrete arrangements for stepping up criminal procuratorial work and thoroughly enforcing the two laws. It is necessary to educate cadres so they have a profound understanding of the significance of consolidating public order. Effort should be made to implement the policy of dealing with criminals promptly and harshly in accordance with the laws. It is necessary to direct the target of attack against murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who seriously harm society.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

HUBEI ELECTION FORUM--On the morning of 19 August, the Hubei election committee held a forum of responsible persons from the prefectures and municipalities to study and make plans on direct elections at the county level throughout the province. Xia Shihou, vice chairman of the Hubei election committee, presided over the forum. Huang Zhizhen, vice chairman of the Hubei election committee, explained the election law. The participants urged various areas to strengthen leadership over election work and solve the problems of the cadres' understanding and pledged to basically complete the election tasks this winter and next spring. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 80 HK]

HENAN PROCURATORIAL MEETING--From 12 to 18 August, the Henan People's Procuratorate held a meeting in Zhengzhou on procuratorial work in criminal cases. The participants analyzed the situation of public order in the province and procuratorial work in criminal cases, exchanged experiences in applying legal weapons to deal blows at criminal activities and put forward tasks for the future. They pledged to continue to deal telling blows to murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists and other criminals who seriously sabotaged social order. The participants were urged to actively take part in propagandizing the legal system and educating and transforming young people and juveniles who have violated the law. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Aug 80 HK]

JIANGXI MEMORIAL SERVICE--On the morning of 23 August, the Jiangxi CPPCC held a memorial service for 15 comrades including (Ping Long), former deputy secretary general of the Jiangxi People's Government and vice chairman of the Jiangxi CPPCC; (Xu Deyuan), former member of the Jiangxi People's Government and director of the Jiangxi Education Department; (Tang Yongfu), former deputy secretary general of the Jiangxi CPPCC and vice chairman of the Fourth Jiangxi Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; (Hu Xingdai), former deputy secretary general of the Jiangxi CPPCC, vice chairman of the Nanchang Municipal CPPCC and member of the 7th Central Committee of the Chinese Peasant and Workers Democratic Party; and (Zhang Jiyong), former Standing Committee member of the Jiangxi CPPCC and vice chairman of the Council of the Jiangxi

People's Government, who were persecuted to death by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Cultural Revolution. Ma Jikong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, presided over the memorial service. Lai Shaoyao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC; and He Heng, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC, delivered the eulogy, introducing the background of the victims. Also taking part in the memorial service were Zhong Ping, Li Shizhang, Pan Shiyan, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, (Zhou Kaiquan), and (Liu Dinghua), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC and Hu Dingqian, deputy commander of the Jiangxi Military District. A total of 500 people took part in the memorial service. [HK271214 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 80]

NEI MONGGOL ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS--As approved by the State Council 26 July 1980, Xingan League and Ulanhot Municipality were restored in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. Jalaid Banner, Horqin Youyi Qian Banner and Tuquan County under the Hulun Buir League; Horqin Youyi Zhong Banner under the Jirem League; and Ulanhot Municipality are now under the jurisdiction of Xingan League. Ulanhot Municipality is the former Ulanhot township in Horqin Youyi Qian Banner. It has been restored as a municipality under the jurisdiction of the Xingan League. The league seat is in Ulanhot Municipality. [SK260902 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 80]

LUDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The second session of the Eighth Luda Municipal People's Congress was held from 8 to 11 August. Deputies at the session discussed ways to build Luda Municipality into an industrial and export base and a famous scenic spot for tourists. Through secret ballots, the meeting elected the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Luda Municipal People's Congress, 41 people in all. (Song Li) was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Luda Municipal People's Congress and Cui Ronghan was elected mayor of the Luda Municipality. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Aug 80 SK]

XINJIANG CRIMINAL CONFERENCE--A Xinjiang regional conference on the work of criminal inspection closed in Urumqi on 20 August after 10 days in session. Regarding the guidelines of the national criminal inspection work conference as its guiding thinking, the conference reviewed the development of criminal inspection work in the region, exchanged experience, discussed future tasks and decided that it is essential to conscientiously study and implement the criminal law and the criminal procedure law, promote social order, protect well people's lives and property and serve the motherland's modernization building. A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi and other leading party and state comrades in the region sponsored a forum on 19 August with part of the conference participants, to listen to their views and suggestions. The conference was attended by some 100 representatives. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Aug 80 OW]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FORMER KMT AIRMAN PROMOTED TO DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

OW281129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0815 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Chengdu, 28 Aug--Huang Youshou, a Kuomintang airman who crossed over to our side has been promoted from vice president of a certain air force aviation school to deputy chief of staff of the Chengdu Air Force.

A former copilot of the 8th Group of the Kuomintang Air Force, Huang Youshou came over with his plane to Shanghai on 3 February 1949. Since then he has been trusted, trained and assigned important duties by the party and the people. In early 1950, he was assigned to a newly built aviation school of the People's Air Force to work as an assistant instructor. A year later, he was promoted to deputy group commander and then to group commander, chief flight inspector, deputy regiment commander, regiment commander, deputy chief of staff and vice president of the aviation school.

Over the past 30 years or so, Huang Youshou has worked conscientiously and in a responsible manner. He has constantly improved his skills, feared neither hardships nor fatigue and actively contributed his efforts to the cause of the People's Air Force. In 1974, the aviation school where he was working started to replace its old equipment with new. He voluntarily took up this heavy and difficult job and went to fraternal units to learn how to fly and command. Upon return to his own school, he worked as equipment replacement team leader. He performed flight duties during day and, together with other comrades, studied characteristics of the new aircraft in the evening. To solve a difficult question he sometimes worked continuously for 10 hours without rest. As a result, the equipment replacement project was successfully completed. Over the past year, he has emancipated his mind and boldly effected a reform in training practice. Along with his comrades, he has worked out a new training plan, thereby speeding up the progress of flight training.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

JIANGSU ARMY CADRES--Approval was given on 23 August for 55 division-level cadres of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District to "leave their posts and recuperate." The provincial military district began its arrangements for the old cadres to retire and recuperate. In June and July district commander (Wang Jingkun), political commissar (Luo Tingchao) and other leading comrades toured the province at the head of a work team to urge the old cadres to take the interests of the whole situation to heart and happily accept the organization's decision to consciously vacate their work posts for more capable people. Former deputy commander (Li Yongfu) of the Nanjing Garrison District, who already gave up the work post and became an advisor, was one of the old cadres who has abided by the organization's decision for him to retire and recuperate. The provincial military district party committee has assigned able people to work in its cadre recuperation center as one of the measures taken to offer fine conditions for these old cadres to spend the rest of their lives.
[Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 80 OW]

PLA NANJING UNIT CIRCULAR--The PLA Nanjing Unit recently issued a circular commanding all those military units that engaged in helping various localities combat floods. The circular points out: Serious floods were caused by continuous rains in various localities of Jiangsu Province since this June and particularly rainstorms in mid-July. According to statistics, some 10,000 cadres and fighters of PLA Nanjing units took part in combating floods and some 280 motor vehicles were mobilized, some 3,000 people rescued and some 2,000 items of state- and collectively-owned property saved from floods. The circular calls on those units that took part in combating floods to make further efforts and on other units to learn from those commanders and fighters who took part in combating floods. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 80 OW]

GANSU ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY EXERCISE--On 19 August leading comrades of the Lanzhou PLA units, the Gansu Provincial Military District and the Gansu provincial and Lanzhou municipal party and government organs reviewed the antiaircraft artillery firing exercise performed by the three militia companies from the Lanzhou Chemical Industry Company

and the Lanzhou Oil Refinery in the Xigu District of Lanzhou Municipality. The exercise is one of the programs designed by the Lanzhou PLA units for militiamen to gain experience in antiaircraft artillery firing operations. During the exercise their precise firing technique won warm applause from the leading personnel and spectators. Following the exercise, Comrade Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, encouraged the participating militiamen to scale new heights in firing techniques. [SK231147 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Aug 80]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

OVERPOPULATION IS CAUSE OF HOUSING SHORTAGE IN BEIJING

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Mo Gang [0149 0474] and Wang Zenghe [3769 1073 0735]: "A Look at the Necessity To Strictly Control the Population of This Municipality"]

[Text] People frequently ask: Why do the newspapers keep talking about so many square meters of residential housing being built in Beijing, while the tensions of its residents looking for housing has not abated? We have made some progress in understanding this problem.

According to the analysis of some comrades concerned, the causes of this problem are relatively complicated, but the main cause is that the population of Beijing Municipality is growing too fast. Statistically, the area of newly constructed residential housing in Beijing reached 2,840,000 square meters last year. This was the most new residential housing in one year since liberation. It was nearly twice as high as the annual average residential area constructed in the past 30 years and was equal to half of the residential area completed during the 10 years from 1967 to 1976. The 2,840,000 square meters of housing construction is equivalent to 1,449,000 square meters of living space. Deducting the 70,000 square meters of living space removed in 1979, the actual increase in living space was 1,379,000 square meters. With such a large amount of new residential housing, the living conditions of the municipal population should have improved. However, after this new residential housing was added, the average living space per person of the entire municipal population merely increased from 4.55 square meters in 1978 to 4.57 square meters, only 0.02 square meter per person. At this rate, it would take 120 years for the average living space of the entire municipal population to reach 7 square meters and over 200 years to reach 9 square meters (which is much lower than present levels in developed countries). After a year's struggle by all the construction workers in the city, why is there only such a slight increase in average living space for the entire municipal population? The main reason is that last year, the population of Beijing increased by 282,000 (which includes 28,000 from natural increase, 117,000 transferred from other parts of the country, and over 130,000 peasants who joined the city's population from suburban areas), thus lowering the average increase of living space for the entire municipal population. Had there been no

... last year, with the addition of 284,000 square meters of constructed area, the average living space per person for the entire Beijing Municipality could have reached 4.84 square meters, or an increase of 0.29 square meter per person. Of course, it is impossible for the municipal population not to increase in any way. The problem is that last year's increase was clearly a little too high. The natural increase of the city's population last year was four times greater than in 1976. The mechanical increase in the city's population last year was four times greater than the average for the past 30 years. If the mechanical increase in the entire municipal population is controlled at under 30,000 (the average for the last 30 years was 27,000), with the natural increase and the population moving from the village to the city reduced by half each--that is, if the entire municipal population merely increases by over 110,000 in a year--the average living space for the entire municipal population will reach 4.75 square meters, or an average increase of 0.18 square meter per person. At this rate, it will only take 13 years for the average living space of the entire municipal population to reach 7 square meters, and just over 20 years for it to reach 9 square meters. Although these time periods are still relatively long, the goals are not unattainable.

An excessive increase in population greatly affects the speed required to solve the serious housing shortage problem. According to calculations made in a typical survey, there are about 200,000 households with a serious space shortage in Beijing Municipality. If we calculate by using an average 26 square meters of room space per household, it would require 5.2 million square meters of housing to solve the problem of 200,000 households with a serious space shortage. That is, taking last year's residential construction rate in Beijing, the problem could generally be solved by giving them all the residential housing constructed over 2 years. However, owing to last year's increase of 280,000 in the municipal population, the needed housing for population of 180,000 at 13 square meters per person would be 1,340,000 square meters of constructed housing area, leaving 500,000 square meters from the total constructed area [figures as published]. Even if these 500,000 square meters of constructed area were entirely distributed among the hard-pressed households mentioned above, at 26 square meters per household (or a living space of 13 square meters), it would solve the problem for only 19,000 households. Solving the serious problem of the housing shortage for 200,000 households at this rate would take 11 years. Obviously this is too slow.

The comrades concerned point out: Judging from present conditions, if we further increase the annual residential area constructed, not only will it exceed the financial capacity of the state of the short run, but the availability of construction materials will also be a problem. A realistic and effective way to solve the tense problem of this city's residential housing is therefore resolute control of the population of Beijing Municipality. If the mechanical increase of this population is controlled under 30,000 and its natural increase at under 20,000, and the construction rate of residential housing is maintained at an area of 3 million square meters per year distributed according to unified standards, then the

serious housing shortage problem for 20,000 people can be solved in 2 or 3 years. If we maintain last year's rate of increase in municipal population, the tense state of housing for the people is bound to continue. Not only will housing be strained, but transportation, public enterprises, and the supply of nonstaple food in the city will also become strained. It will not be possible to control the situation in time. In the opinion of the comrades concerned, to avoid the serious situation described above it is necessary to start adopting vigorous measures. From central units to every level, it is necessary to proceed from the overall situation of constructing the capital; have a firm, earnest grasp of the work of planned parenthood; and strictly control the population moving to Beijing on the basis of related stipulations of the state. At the same time, by doing well in the construction of residential housing and its distribution, it will be possible to strive for greater improvement in the living conditions of the municipal population within several years.

9586

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW PLAY 'MAJOR CHEN YI' WINS APPROVAL IN BEIJING

OW270326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Beijing critics commend "Mayor Chen Yi," a new play the Shanghai People's Art Theater is presenting here, for "showing the qualities that make a real communist, a leader who carries out his responsibility and remains an ordinary person."

"We need more Chen Yis today to lead the country's modernisation drive," said one critic. Chen Yi was one of China's most famous army commanders and vice premier and foreign minister in his lifetime.

The prologue is an eight-minute speech by Chen Yi, alone on stage against the Red Flag of the People's Liberation Army, addressing an unseen audience. The speech is based on that given by Chen Yi on the eve of his troops' liberation of Shanghai. In it, the future mayor warns the P.L.A. not to violate party policy and not to succumb to luxury and privilege. The ringing truth of the words delivered with Chen Yi's characteristic humor and ease, holds today's theater audience spellbound.

In fast-moving scenes, the playwright, 41-year-old Sha Yexin, shows the kaleidoscopic sweep of events and class relations as Marshal Chen Yi undertakes to set Shanghai on a path leading to socialism.

He goes to a banquet at the invitation of national capitalists who are profit-seeking and dubious of a communist regime but also want to see the country grow economically strong.

Inspecting the first state-owned pharmacy, Chen Yi learns of the shortage of penicillin. He goes at night to visit a chemist who once dreamed of "saving China with science" but became disillusioned under Kuomintang rule. He turns his back on politics and not knowing Chen Yi, refuses to talk to him. But Chen Yi keeps trying and finally wins the chemist's heart and agreement to put his knowledge at the service of the people.

Another scene turns on K.M.T. plane damage of the Shanghai power plant because the P.L.A. artillery defence units are unprepared. Chen Yi gives the commander a tongue-lashing, but when the question of punishment arises, Chen Yi holds himself responsible.

During the first spring festival after Shanghai's liberation, the mayor visits a worker's home and eats bean dregs with them, the only "food" they can afford. He brings along the capitalist who interrupted production on the excuse of financial difficulties. Chen Yi also explains to the workers how to play their leading role effectively.

Chen Yi in another episode persuades his father-in-law to return to his hometown so as to do his bit, and asks his younger sister to sit for the entrance examination for a medical school rather than try to use her connections to get in.

CSO: 4020

SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

APPOINTMENT SYSTEM FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL DISCUSSED

—Jing HENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Liu Feng [0491 7720]: "A Tentative Talk on Several Questions Concerning Implementation of the Appointment System"]

[Text] Implementing an appointment system among teachers means in fact concretely using the principle of merit selection to build contingents of teachers. This can motilize the initiative of the teachers, raise the quality of teaching, and avoid the phenomena of reliance on eating out of the big pot. These kinds of views are reasonable. The question is, how do we carry them out? How should we solve the problems that result? We will discuss some tentative views on these related questions.

First, after the appointment system is implemented, what should be done about those teachers who are not appointed? Ours is a socialist country which cannot allow such teachers to be unemployed, as in old China or in capitalist countries. Owing from the general condition of our country, there is still a great shortage of teachers. The level of some teachers may be a little low but they are still the wealth of the state. We must therefore care for them, have schools and local, cultural and educational departments conduct advanced studies or training classes for teachers; and gradually increase their learning. Some will prove competent for their work after undertaking studies, while some will remain incompetent, but we must adopt a responsible attitude and arrange for them to do other types of suitable work. Whether they continue teaching or switch to other kinds of work, their political treatment and well-being should not be affected. As far as is to enhance teachers' initiative, not to unload our burden, we must pay attention to increasing their training. In this way, the absolute majority of teachers will feel the warmth of the party and strive to make efforts, thereby reducing their resistance to the appointment system and helping their glad acceptance of it.

Second, in implementing the appointment system, schools must have rights over personnel matters. In order to implement the appointment system, schools must have the right to appoint teachers of superior ability as well as the right to fire appointment and to deal with incompetent teachers.

Teachers assigned to schools by high authorities may be accepted or refused by the schools, as it is not possible to accept all teachers without exception.

Third, an appointment system is not a subordinate system in terms of relations between schools and teachers. We cannot allow the schools to have the right of selecting teachers without allowing teachers to have the right of choice in their appointment. Schools may select teachers, and teachers may select schools. Their right to select should be equal. Teachers should have the right to determine for themselves whether to accept or decline an appointment at any school.

Fourth, in implementing the appointment system, whence should the source of appointments originate? With the exception of some who are hired from other professions, appointments should naturally be made from other schools. This will result in problems of relations among schools or between schools and other units in society. This can also result in mutual competition. The right to compete with each other cannot be exclusive to certain schools but should be equal among all units. In this way, the schools will in fact compete among themselves, and with competition there will be motivation to run the schools well. Leaders of schools which have been poorly run for a long time will be compelled to think of every way to operate their schools well and to care for their own teachers; otherwise, they will lose good teachers to other schools. This is preferable to the kind of school leaders who, lacking outside pressure and self-motivation, have mismanaged their schools and still feel at ease and justified with themselves. When all schools are looking for good teachers, leaders will be compelled to care for teachers and operate schools well.

Fifth, ours is a socialist country that cannot practice anarchism. All schools should carry out teacher appointments under the planned guidance of the state departments concerned. It is necessary to look after and support schools in border areas and in areas or departments which the state especially needs to develop. Legislation on education should make provisions to allow this type of school only to strengthen and not to compete with one another. When schools in the same area or department and in more or less the same conditions cannot operate well because of human factors and cannot keep their teachers, other schools should be allowed to advertise and offer appointments to these teachers. If your school operates well, the teachers will naturally love the school where they work, and other people who want to attract them away will fail. If they easily succeed, it will clearly show that deficiencies exist and notify you to find ways of overcoming these deficiencies, improving the work, and running the school well. If real effort is not exerted and mismanagement occurs, then there will be elimination through competition. This type of elimination is reasonable and is the significance of competition. The schools in our country will not close down because of elimination through competition, but their standards will be lower and their reputation poorer. These kinds of differences objectively exist and should be recognized. We cannot carry out egalitarianism by treating well-run and poorly run schools in the

in power, every teacher that produce high standards can lead those with low standards so that the latter will emulate the former and gradually raise their level of performance. This will mutually encourage schools and will generally raise their standards of operation.

Implementation of the appointment system among teachers naturally leads people to consider the question of whether the same treatment should be given to leading school cadres. In my opinion, if the appointment system is applicable to teachers, it should also be applicable to school principals and other leading school personnel. The reasons are as follows: (1) The quality of teachers naturally has a great effect on how well schools are run, but the quality of leading cadres has an even greater effect. An incompetent school principal has a much greater effect on the school than an incompetent teacher. Judging from present conditions in our country, the main reason why quite a few schools are not running well does not lie in the low quality of teachers but in the low quality of leading school cadres. To grasp the crucial point of the problem, we must begin with leading school cadres to implementing the appointment system. (2) Teachers and leading school cadres are all working personnel of the state and should be equal before the appointment system. Since the schools implement the appointment system among teachers with merit selection and evaluation through competition, the same should apply to principals and other school leaders. Moreover, implementation of the appointment system among leading cadres will play a leading role in implementation among teachers. (3) Implementing the appointment system serves to promote teachers in their struggle to advance and has the same positive effect on leading school cadres. Leading school cadres who are not appointed should be treated in the same way as teachers in the same situation. An attitude of care for them must be adopted to help them increase their training and to make other appropriate arrangements for them.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' INTERVIEWS EDUCATION OFFICIAL ON COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

OK250215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Two hundred and eighty-five thousand new students have been enrolled by over 630 universities and colleges throughout the country for the coming fall term. Tens of thousands more will be admitted to various types of open colleges. This was disclosed today by Song Baochu, head of the college enrollment section of the Ministry of Education, in an interview with XINHUA.

Admission notices have been sent out to new students from 150 key universities and teachers' universities while those from nearly 500 other universities will soon be in the mail.

The ministry official said that most of the new students are under 18 years of age and only one percent of the 3.3 million applicants were over 25. All new recruits to Qinghua and Beijing universities are below 20. The average age of the applicants was much younger than in the past three years, he noted.

Song Baochu pointed out that only those with marks of 360 and above out of a possible 500 are qualified for key universities. Of this year's 285,000 new students, over 210 thousand will study science and engineering and about 60 thousand will go into liberal arts.

Another qualification required for college entrance, he explained, is good health. This year the incidence of shortsightedness was high among serious students. They had put undue stress on studying while neglecting health. This lesson is one the educational departments and schools should draw on.

The enrollment standards for applicants from minority nationality areas are twenty points lower than for Han students to compensate for poorer educational facilities. Five special classes, each with 30 minority nationality students, will be run by Qinghua, Beijing, Beijing Teachers' and Shaanxi Teachers' universities and the Dalian Engineering College.

After one year of training, these students will join the regular college classes. They will return to minority areas upon graduation to help raise the educational and cultural level there.

Wang Baochu noted that the number of applicants far exceeded the places available in college and universities. Many universities will run open colleges and day-student and paying student colleges (students are ordinarily financed by the state and live at school). Twenty-two of the 27 colleges in Shanghai will take 3,000 paying students who will study at night or on Sundays when the classrooms are not in regular use. With the help of factories and other enterprises, education departments in various parts of the country are making efforts to open more avenues of education. Among these are TV colleges, branch schools and day or evening schools. It is reported that 753 such colleges have been set up throughout the country. Total enrollment including students entering this year will amount to 115,000.

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BELJING REFORM SCHOOL STUDENTS STAGE CONCERT

OW271558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Beijing reform school students staged their first city-wide concert at the Sanhe Workers' Club here this afternoon in a program reflecting their successful remoulding over the past two years.

Among the audience were leading members of municipal departments and representatives of regular schools.

More than 200 teenagers with records of petty crimes took part. Through a versatile program of singing, recitals, dancing and music, they depicted their life in reform school.

The purpose of the concert was to stimulate the development of recreational activities in the reform schools and call attention to the importance of the education of young people.

The two and a half hour program met with round after round of applause. Most of the items were original creations by the students and teachers themselves.

The most warmly applauded item was the recitation by a 17-year-old girl, Zhao Xiaocun, from the Shijingshan District Reform School. The poem "A Letter to my Dear Mother" recalled how her mother's defence of her misdeeds finally resulted in Zhao Xiaocun's entrance into reform school. She appealed in the poem to her mother not to spoil her younger brothers and sisters with tears rolling down her cheeks. Many of the younger members of the audience with similar experiences responded movingly.

Today's performance wound up with a short play, "Two Daggers," presented by the Chaoyang District Reform School. The essence of the play was how the teachers and students of a reform school met with the scorn and sneers dealt them by society and determined to change this attitude through their own action.

Beijing has nine reform schools with some 1,300 students between 13 and 19, each with a criminal record of three years.

The city education authorities have described these students as fast recovering patients who are the victims of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Every means, the city education authorities say, must be tried to rescue these young people from the abyss of bitterness they have fallen into and enable them to play a useful role in the country's modernization drive.

The students at these schools now spend at least 24 hours a week attending classes in language study, mathematics and other subjects and at least 14 hours a week doing manual labour. The rest of the timetable is devoted to political education and recreation.

Interviewed by XINHUA, Lan Hongsheng of the municipal education bureau said that the theatre could reach into the hearts and minds of these young offenders and achieve what other forms of education could not.

The facts had already shown that the overwhelming majority could be reformed, he said. This year, more than 300 reform school students had already been released. Many had taken up jobs and some had gone back to regular schools to continue their studies.

Lan Hongsheng appealed to society as a whole to show concern for all young people and help to narrow the generation gap already in existence.

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NEW JOURNAL TREATS WESTERN LITERATURE

OW241226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Shanghai, August 24 (XINHUA)--After two years of putting out trial issue, a new bimonthly journal--FOREIGN LITERATURE AND ART--started publication here today with a press run of 100,000.

The 320-page first issue contains 12 short stories, including ones by the late Irish writer James Joyce, a forerunner of the "stream of consciousness" technique.

Other authors represented in this issue include Giuseppe Bertola of Italy ("An Old Maid" and "Well-Prepared Examination"), Miura Tetsuro of Japan ("Shinobu River"), Cecil Bedker of Denmark ("Silas and Black Mare"), and Yuri Trifonov of the U.S.S.R.

A current events column reports on the adaptation of Moliere's "L'Avare" to the screen in France, the banning of Alberto Moravia's "The Time of Desecration" by the court, and Marguerite Yourcenar being named the first woman member of the French academy.

In fine arts, the issue introduces the life and work of Henri Matisse of the School of Fauvism, together with five reproductions of his oil paintings, including "The Violet Dress" and "The Dream."

Every story has a short introduction written by the translator. Tang Yongkuan, editor-in-chief, told XINHUA: "This is just for reference. It is not necessary that we agree with the viewpoints or appreciate the contents of these works. We believe our readers will pass good judgment of their own."

The new journal put out 12 trial issues in the past two years, with support from the city's students and researchers of Western literature.

"Our principle is to provide material for study and also to help the general public know more about Western culture today," editor Tang Yongkuan said.

LEADING MINORITY NATIONALITY WRITER'S NOVEL PUBLISHED

06290844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Nanning, August 29 (XINHUA)--The first volume of a trilogy "Cascade" by Lu Di, a leading writer of the Zhuang Nationality, has been published by the China Youth Publishing House.

Part one, entitled "Long Night," describes the life of the hero Wei Buping, a revolutionary of the Zhuang Nationality, from 1900 to 1927.

Lu Di is now Guangxi branch chairman of the Chinese Literary and Art Federation and of the region's writers association.

The 63-year-old author began the trilogy in 1963. He travelled extensively to the revolutionary base areas in the region and interviewed former guerrillas of the Zhuang, Yao and Han nationalities. He finished the work in 1965. His novel could not be published during the chaotic ten years of the Cultural Revolution.

The writer was born into a peasant family in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. At the age of 20, in 1938, he went to Yanan, the center of the Chinese Revolution, and studied at the Lu Xun Institute of Arts. Among his best known short stories are "From Spring to Autumn," "Money," "Strugglers," and "Heart of Iron." His first novel, "Beautiful South," which described the advance of the Zhuang people in land reform, was a best seller in the early 1960's.

The writer plans to finish revisions on parts two and three of "Cascade" which are entitled "Hurricane" and "Prairie Fire" by the end of the year.

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SERVICES FOR MINORITIES IMPROVED IN QINGHAI PROVINCE

OW270746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Xining, August 27 (XINHUA)--A new shop catering to minority nationalities opened recently in Xining, capital of multi-national Qinghai Province.

This is part of an effort being made by the municipal commercial department to improve services for minority nationals in response to a state call. Minority nationalities living in Qinghai include Tibetan, Hui, Tu, Mongolian, Sala and Kazakh and they account for 38 percent of the population. The majority nationality is Han.

Special counters in all department stores provide more varieties of commodities for minority nationals. All clerks and other service personnel are attending in rotation minority nationality language classes organized by the commercial department so as to be able to serve the customers better. Signs in state department stores, restaurants and hotels now are in three languages, Han, Tibetan and Mongolian.

A Muslim bakery was set up recently to produce cakes and sweets for the Hui, Sala and Kazakh people. Muslim restaurants, groceries, and butcher shops selling beef and mutton are independently managed. Hotel attendants have been organized to study China's nationality policy and to familiarize themselves with the customs and habits of nationalities other than their own. Some hotels have a supply of tents which can be put up to accommodate the influx of people during national or religious festivals.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION--Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--The number of people receiving spare-time education in China in the past year has reached nearly 30 million, according to the latest issue of the communist party's theoretical journal, RED FLAG. It says 1.72 million people are taking higher education, 6.1 million are enrolled in secondary education courses and 22 million peasants attended literacy or other classes last winter and this spring. The article says that China's low productivity is partly due to inadequate education. Statistics from several areas show that only three to five per cent of industrial workers went to college and the educational level of most workers is below that of junior middle-school. The importance of spare-time education was stressed at a recent discussion of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, the article says.
[Text] [OW261413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 26 Aug 80]

FOREIGN PHILOSOPHY COURSES--Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Nanjing University has sponsored China's first course on contemporary foreign philosophy with the approval of the Ministry of Education. The 1-year course covers the study of a dozen schools of contemporary Western philosophy including positivism, voluntarism, neokantism, neohegelianism, lebens philosophy, pragmatism, phenomenology, logical empiricism, existentialism, neothomism and structuralism. Another 3-month course attended by people from 40 universities and colleges and research institutes has just ended in Baoding in Hebei Province. Noted professors Xiong Wei, Jiang Tianji and others from Beijing, Wuhan and Zhongshan universities and research institutes gave lectures. The course was sponsored by the Contemporary Foreign Philosophy Research Society. [Text]
[OW211105 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 21 Aug 80]

BEIJING COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMS--Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--Some 5,500 of the 100,000 candidates in the Beijing area who took college entrance examinations this summer have qualified for the 91 top-level universities in the country, those with the best teachers and teaching facilities, an official from the Beijing enrollment office said today. Most of these 91 universities are in Beijing, Shanghai and other major cities. Enrollment procedures for other universities are still

continuing. The number of Beijing area candidates qualifying for top-level university enrollment was 200 more than expected, with examination results much better than last year, the enrollment official said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 19 Aug 80 OW]

BEIJING NONRESIDENT COLLEGE STUDENTS--Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--Beijing universities and colleges will open evening classes to provide more middle school graduates with opportunities for further study. The Beijing Television University will open special classes for young middle school graduates. It is expected that among the 100,000 candidates in the Beijing area who took college entrance examinations this summer, out 2,000 will be enrolled into the new evening classes at 15 universities and colleges and the television special classes. The minimum score for admission to university in Beijing, out of a possible 530 in six subjects, was 345 for science and engineering courses and 325 for liberal arts. Candidates who did not qualify but whose marks exceeded 320 points may apply for entering the evening classes as nonresident students. The length of schooling in these classes will range from 2 to 4 years. Unlike the case with regular students, no stipends will be issued to these students; they must cover their own expenses. Furthermore, they will have no job guarantee after graduation. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 22 Aug 80 OW]

NEW PLAYS IN SHANGHAI--Shanghai, August 25 (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Cultural Bureau is encouraging the writing and staging of new plays on contemporary themes. It plans an annual Shanghai drama festival to study and select the best works. An advisory group will be set up of experts and veterans to give views and suggestions. Special forums will be held on new plays, and people in different professions will be introduced to acquaint dramatists with a wider range of subjects. The bureau is providing a 200,000-yuan appropriation for 1980 to support new plays and theatres and drama troupes whose staff are constantly touring factories and rural areas. The decisions were first proposed by the bureau director, Li Taicheng, at a city conference on local operas in mid-August. [Text] [OW290023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 25 Aug 80]

BEIJING CONCERTS--Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--New composers and songs will receive wide exposure in a special concerts series sponsored by the national publication SONG, which has a circulation of a quarter of a million. SONG editor Zhong Liming told XINHUA: "We are confronted with a variety of tastes, and the public level of appreciation is rising." He hoped these concerts "will add a link to the communication between those who create and those who enjoy." The first of the concerts, held last weekend, afforded a list of some 60 songs, works mainly by three composers from the Central Song and Dance Ensemble. "Camel Bell," by 38-year-old Ma Junying, was especially warmly received for its strong evocation of the northwest desert. A graduate of advanced studies of the Shenyang Music Conservatory, Ma has written 250 songs in the past four years and is planning his first concert for the end of this year. Song writers from a miners' art troupe, a trade union ensemble, and an artillery men's art troupe will be featured in the next concert. [Text] [OW241115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 23 Aug 80]

LIAONING SECONDARY EDUCATION REFORMS--Liaoning Province has made great progress in reforming secondary education. Over the past year or so some 700 vocational, agricultural and technical schools have been established which have 2,000 classes, 100 departments and more than 90,000 students. The graduates are given priority in employment. [SK231225 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Aug 80]

GUANGZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD PLENUM--On the morning of 18 August, the Guangzhou Planned Parenthood Committee held a plenum to listen to the report of the planned parenthood office of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee on planned parenthood work in Guangzhou in the first half of this year. The participants also studied their work for the future and pointed out that there has been definite progress in planned parenthood work in Guangzhou since the municipal CCP committee paid serious attention to such work and the party committees at all levels strengthened their leadership. From January to July this year, the birth rate was reduced by 0.7 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The rate of having only 1 child also increased from 9 percent at the end of 1979 to 25.58 percent. (Yang Wei), secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, and Hu Nanqing, Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP committee, spoke. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 21 Aug 80 HK]

XIZANG STUDENT ENROLLMENT--Xizang has recently concluded the 1980 student enrollment work for institutions of higher learning. A total of 416 students were admitted; among them 214 were minorities. Of the students admitted, 234 will attend colleges located in this autonomous region, while the rest will go to colleges in other parts of the country. The students admitted this year are of a better quality than the ones last year. Also notable is the higher proportion of minority students among those admitted to colleges this year. [OW291123 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 80]

ANHUI TEACHERS' COLLEGE GRADUATES--Teachers' colleges in Anhui Province admitted 2,599 students for 2-year training in 1978. These students will graduate this autumn. The provincial people's government has set up a job-assigning leading group to take charge of the employment problem for this year's college graduates. A meeting in this concern was recently held under the joint sponsorship of the provincial planning commission, the education department, the personnel department and the higher education department. All graduates of teachers' colleges will be assigned to teach at middle schools. An ideological and political education will be conducted for these graduates before they leave school to encourage them to devote to the education cause of the party, to accept the job assignment by the party and to contribute to the four modernizations. Many graduates have submitted their requests for work in Xizang Autonomous Region to support the border building of the motherland. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 80 OW]

ANHUI TEACHING MATERIALS--Some 11 million middle and primary school students in Anhui Province will use newly-compiled teaching materials beginning this new semester in autumn. This new set of teaching materials including 119 textbooks for various courses will be used by schools throughout the country. As of 20 August, all these textbooks had been published and distributed to various localities by the People's Education Publishing House. The provincial Xinhua Printing House had completed printing of some 18.3 million textbooks by 15 August and these books had been turned over to the provincial Xinhua bookstore. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 80]

XIZANG FREE TUITION--Lhasa, 25 Aug--The Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee in Xizang has given free tuition privileges, beginning in the new fall semester, to all students enrolled in secondary and primary schools in Lhasa Municipality and its subordinate counties in order to ease the people's economic burden. Free tuition has resulted in a larger enrollment in schools. [OW281122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 25 Aug 80]

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